

# The Coconino Weekly Sun.

VOL. IX.

FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1891.

NUMBER 8.

## PROFESSIONAL.

**W. L. VAN HORN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.** Flagstaff, Arizona.

**STEWART & DOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.** Office two doors west of the Bank building, Flagstaff, Arizona.

**E. M. SANFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.** Prescott, Arizona. Will practice in all the courts of the Territory.

**P. G. CORNISH, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.** Flagstaff, Arizona. Will practice in all the courts of the Territory.

**D. H. J. M. MARSHALL, DENTIST.** Office in the theatre of Dr. Brannen's, Flagstaff, Arizona.

**D. H. J. M. MARSHALL, DENTIST.** Office in the theatre of Dr. Brannen's, Flagstaff, Arizona.

## SECRET SOCIETIES.

**FLAUSTAFF LODGE, NO. 11, I. O. O. F.** Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

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**COURT COUNCIL, NO. 11, I. O. O. F.** Meets every Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

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## TO SUPPORT THE ROOF.

**A Way to Surely Prevent the Caving in of Tunnels.**

The frequent and serious difficulty experienced in the operations of tunneling, namely, the subsidence of the surface after the completion of the work, has lately been found to be preventable by a simple system resorted to by a London contractor, by the use of which no ground outside the actual section of the subway in hand need be disturbed. The system in question comprises a series of steel bars placed side by side with the excavation, so as to form a complete temporary lining and support to the roof, and within this series of bars the permanent brick arch of the tunnel is built. The bars used in this work are ten feet long, six inches wide, and two inches thick, being provided at their edges with longitudinal grooves, by means of which each is linked to the next one in such a way as to admit of separate longitudinal motion, and yet to prevent lateral separation. The bars are inserted in the same manner, as well as supported, as ordinary tunnel bars, the ground being excavated only the section of the tunnel, plus the trifling thickness of the bars. After the brickwork has been built within them the bars are separately pushed forward by jack screws as the earth is excavated for the succeeding length. The bars are provided with longitudinal tubular cavities, through which grouting or other filling material may be introduced from time to time to fill the space left vacant by the advancing bars between the top of the lining arch and the earth above and around, thus preventing any subsidence.

## Winter in the Far West.

The climate of the Oregon and Washington is mild and equable. In western Oregon and Washington it is difficult to draw the lines that divide the seasons, writes Senator Dolph in the Forum. Winter is usually a wet season, but there are often long periods of perfect weather in February and March. Flowers frequently bloom in the open air in January, and green fields of growing grass and grain may be seen all winter. Once or twice during the winter a few inches of snow falls, but it disappears rapidly. At intervals of several years occurs a winter with ten days or two weeks of freezing weather and a considerable fall of snow. The summers are cool, and excessive heat is unknown. In eastern Oregon and Washington the climate is different. The dry season of summer is more protracted, the rainfall is less, and the heat is greater, though it is never excessive. The winters are colder, but of short duration; the snowfall is light and seldom lies long in the valleys, and live stock ranges on the plains all winter, thriving on the natural grasses without food, except when the snow is unusually deep or the cold period unusually protracted.

## To Clean Machinery.

According to a writer in the American Engineer, the most simple and efficacious method of thoroughly cleaning the various parts of machinery that have become gummed and dirty by the use of fat oils for lubricating purposes is as follows: Make a strong soda lye by taking for each one thousand parts by weight of caustic soda, or one hundred parts ordinary soda; this solution is to be allowed to boil and enter the parts to be cleaned, for this purpose either boiling them in the lye or having them steep in it for some time. In this manner all the dirt and oil resin are completely dissolved, it only remaining to rinse and dry the parts treated. The action of the lye, under these circumstances, is such that it enters into combination with the oil and forms a soap, which is readily soluble in water. In order to prevent any hardening of the lubricant on the machinery parts it is only necessary to add about one-third kerosene.

## Raise Your Church Debt.

A novel plan for extinguishing a church debt has been hit upon in Melbourne, Australia. The church committee—or vestry, as the case may be—divide the total debt among themselves, and each man insures his life for the amount that falls to his share. The policies are transferred to the church, and the annual payments on them are made out of the collections. Then, of course, as the members of committee "drop off," the sums insured on their lives drop in, and later, when the only survivor dies the last instalment of the church debt is paid.

## All the Same.

"I have called to reply to your ad, of man wanted to dig a cellar by the day," he explained as he walked into a commission house on Woodbridge street the other day. "But that wasn't my ad," replied the party addressed. "No?" "I advertised for an energetic go-ahead man to take a partnership in the business."

## Inner Sole.

A pneumatic inner sole of sock for boots and shoes has been patented which is to confer great benefits upon people who have tender feet, etc. It is made of hollow India-rubber inflated with air or gas under pressure, the external protective covering being canvas, linen, skin, or other suitable material, to adapt it to withstand the internal pressure of the compressed air or gas.

## AFTER GINSENG.

**Girls Who Go Out Bare-Footed in a Rattlesnake Region.**

The 13<sup>th</sup> Stone Tenn. Post says: The country between Little and Big Black mountain is a great ginseng region, and the Parker family are noted as "senglers." The girls go out bare-footed in the mountain, though the country is infested with rattlesnakes and copperheads, and dig the ginseng, for which they get good prices at the stores, and from which it is taken to Pennington gap for shipment. But along Clover Fork and up Rattlesnake Creek there are numerous reptiles. Beekie Parker is a girl about 19 years of age, strong, healthy-looking and handsome, but with a very determined face. She is a splendid rifle shot and is often seen with her Winchester. She goes after ginseng and often alone. The roots are gathered in May and September, and during these months she did a thriving business. One day, however, she came across a den of rattlesnakes. She had only stones and sticks with which to fight the desperate battle. Some of the snakes were considerably larger than a man's ankle and a few as large as the calf of one's leg. For hours she fought them as they hissed and rattled around her. The mountain seemed filled with them and no sound could be heard but their incessant and blood-curdling rattle. But the brave determined girl battled with them until she succeeded in hiding among the crevices of the rocks and in the dense brush. When she had crushed the head of the last one to be seen she counted the dead, and there were just sixty-three.

## Dickens' Caricature.

Miss Dickens has this to say of her father, the great novelist, viewed a caricature of himself: "There was a penny caricature printed, but by whom I can't say, which greatly delighted him. He writes about it the letter being dated July 8, 1831: 'I hope you have seen a large-headed photo, with little legs, representing the undersigned, pen in hand, mopping his forehead to knock an idea out. It has just sprung up so abundantly in all the shops that I am ashamed to go about town looking in at the picture windows, which is my delight. It seems to me extraordinary ludicrous, and much more like the grave figure done in earnest. It made me laugh, when I first came upon it, until I shook again in open, unlighted Piccadilly.' He returned to Gad's Hill, bringing this with him, and telling us that he had been so amused with it, and so fascinated by it, thinking it 'so irresistibly funny,' that he stood looking at it, roasting with laughter, until he became conscious of a large and sympathetic audience, laughing so heartily with him that he had to beat a hasty retreat."

## Hereditry in Cats.

Why does a cat walk around upon the haunches about five minutes before he takes his seat? I'm sure—as the English people say—I don't know. (They seem to be never sure of anything except that they don't know it.) A neighbor of mine, however, was watching his cat going through the gyrating preliminaries the other evening, and he told me what he believes to be the truth of the matter. He says he got his facts from Darwin. I hope he does, but as the children in the Seventh reader say: "One can't always tell!" It seems that a cat belongs to the leopard, panther and tiger race, so that no amount of domestication has been able to eradicate in-herited tendencies. The animals mentioned live in the woods—when they are not in the zoological gardens—and they have no hired help to prepare beds for them. When ready to go to rest they have to find fallen leaves and tree branches, not well assorted. They tramp round and round on the spot where they propose to lie until it is reduced to the necessary condition for a couch. Our friend's cat was just carrying on the tradition.

## The First Spoon.

The palm of the hand was the spoon of primitive man; then came the regn of the shell from sea-shore. But, while in ancient Rome and Greece and on the banks of the Nile the spoon was flourishing, the shell, modified by the addition of a tiny handle, was still the highest form of spoon this side of the Alps even in the fifteenth century. Gradually the handle grew, became fatter and more shapely, and when Louis XV. reigned over France, the modern silver spoon, with dainty decorations, had become obligatory.—Saturday Evening Post.

## Depends on Location.

It is the man who lives in an apartment house who declares that more deaths occur among nervous people in the summer time, when windows are thrown open and piano strings are heard, than at any other time of the year.

## Queer Books.

Japanese books begin at the end, the word first coming where we put the title-page. The foot notes are printed at the top of the page, and the reader puts in his marker at the bottom.

## Puff-Balls.

The great puff-ball fungus has been known to reach the size of a pumpkin in a night. Lindley calculated that the cells of which it is made up multiply at the rate of sixty millions a minute.

## GREELEY AND LINCOLN.

**The Great Editor's Visit to Lincoln after the Inauguration.**

In a most characteristic address by Horace Greeley, on Lincoln, which was written about 1868, and is now published for the first time in the Century, the great editor says: "I saw him for a short hour about a fortnight after his inauguration; and though the tidings of General Twigg's treacherous surrender of the larger portion of our little army, hitherto employed in guarding our Mexican frontier, had been some days at hand, I saw and heard nothing that indicated or threatened belligerency on our part. On the contrary, the President sat listening to the endless whine of office-seekers, and doling out village post-offices to importunate or lucky partisans just as though we were sailing before land breezes on a smiling summer sea; and to my inquiry, 'Mr. President! do you know that you will have to fight for the place in which you sit?' he answered pleasantly, 'I will not say lightly—but in words which intimated his belief that this dogged resolution not to believe that our country was about to be drenched in fraternal blood is the solution of his obstinate calmness throughout the earlier stages of the war; and especially, his patient listening to the demand of a deputation from the Young Christians of Baltimore as well as of the mayor and of other city dignitaries, that he should stipulate while blockaded in Washington, and in imminent danger of expulsion, that no more Northern volunteers should cross the sacred soil of Maryland in hastening to his relief. We could not comprehend this at the North—many of us have not yet seen through it; most certainly if he had required a committee of ten thousand to kick the bearers of this p. e. s. o. n. i. s. i. m. p. u. d. e. n. t. demand back to Baltimore, the ranks of that committee would have been filled in an hour from any Northern city or county containing fifty thousand inhabitants."

## IN THE FIJI ISLANDS.

**Cannibalism and Other Barbarities Have Yielded to Christian Influences.**

A generation ago the name Fiji was a common symbol for the grossest and most repulsive savagery. The natives were not simply cannibals, but their cannibalism was an everyday affair, forming a necessary element in every festivity. The sovereignty of the islands was first offered to England, after a distressing history of internal feuds, in 1858, but the commissioner sent out to investigate reported adversely. Meanwhile the influx of English and other European settlers increased, and a stable government became a necessity. In 1870, accordingly, the protectorate was again offered to England and likewise to the United States, but neither power cared to undertake the dubious responsibility. Two years later a brief experiment of constitutional government under a native prince was tried, but this failed, and Great Britain finally came to the rescue of the civilized settlers by accepting the sovereignty of the islands, thus securing, at the same time, a wished-for port of call on the route from Australia to Panama. The administrative forms introduced among the Fijis are not peculiar enough to call for any long discussion, writes Calvin Thomas, in the Chautauque. Here, as elsewhere, the policy has been, while doing away with savagery, to treat native usages as gently as possible. The governor of Fiji is "high commissioner of the western Pacific," and as such has been a potent factor in checking the cannibalistic and slave-trading barbarities for which the South Sea was until lately notorious.

## CHILDREN OF INDIA.

**It Is a Mistaken Supposition that the Girls Mature Early.**

In the course of a lecture to the Hindus, delivered recently in a public hall in Bombay on child marriage, Mrs. Peechey-Simmons, M. D., a well-known lady doctor in that city, made a remarkable statement as to the period at which Indian girls arrive at maturity. Before going to India, she said, she had heard and believed that Indian girls reached maturity at a much earlier age than those in cold climates; but her practice in native families had taught her that it was a mistake. "Judge, therefore, of my surprise to find that so far from Hindu girls being precocious in physical development they are much behind in this respect; that a Hindu girl of fifteen is about the equal of an English girl of eleven, instead of the reverse, and that the statements which have been made to the contrary by Englishmen, who have no opportunity of becoming acquainted with Hindu girl life, were totally misleading."

## The Yukon River.

An Alaskan explorer says of his voyage down the Yukon river: "It was the grandest river journey I ever made, and I doubt whether there is a river in the world that can equal it for magnificent scenery. For miles we floated down between huge rocky banks that towered fully 8,000 feet above our heads. The sky looked like a blue silt and the echoes between these stony ramparts were something that would have driven a sol tary man crazy. The same sound was there hurled back at you a dozen times, coming from far and near at the same time."—Chicago Times.

## ORIGIN OF HIGHBINDER.

**They Date From an Association of Buddhist Monks Centuries Ago.**

The name of highbinder is said to have been used by a policeman in court and had no significance whatever, but the term tickled the public and is now a part of the English language. The true name of these ruffians in Chinese means "Hatchet Boys," the peculiar appropriateness of which title is at once apparent. The highbinders trace their organization back several centuries. They claim to be a part of the association known in China as the "Tried Society."

The founders of this society were some Buddhist monks. They put down the rebellion in Quong Si province, and were offered rewards in titles and estates by the government. They refused the rewards. Afterward the Manchu soldiers became jealous of the monks; the government also became suspicious and accused the powerful monks of treason. A monastery was blown up and only five out of 120 monks escaped alive. Those five became the founders of the Triad society. The vow of the members is that they shall never rest until the present reigning dynasty is restored to the dragon throne.

It has numbered at times more than 100,000, and still includes many who have no sympathy with the diabolical practices which made the name a terror. It was an elaborate initiatory ceremony—signs, grips, words and tokens, by which its members may recognize each other and hold communication. Within the society is a military organization of salaried soldiers, who are bound by the most solemn oaths to execute orders, even to killing those who fall under its ban.

The late Tie Ping rebellion was instigated by Triads, the San Francisco Call says, and after ten years' duration was suppressed by the late General Gordon. The rebels fled abroad to save their necks and started the Chee Tung Kong. The headquarters of the society on this coast were in Spofford Alley, where they were raided by the police February 2. At that time one of the rituals fell into the hands of Police Sergeant Prince, and has been translated by Mr. Masters. From it and from two converted Chinese who had passed to the honor of grand officers in the society he derived his knowledge.

## HORSE-HAIR SNAKES.

**The Popular Delusion Concerning Them Is Widespread.**

There is a current delusion in almost every community, especially in farming districts, where people have a better chance to observe such things, that horse-hairs are capable of being converted into snakes. The question has often been discussed, but still there are some features about the matter that may not prove uninteresting. To begin with, the root of the hair must be with it or else it will not take on a "living, snake-like existence," as some claim it really does under certain conditions. In muddy, tepid water the hair, through its roots, in accordance with the law of life by the law of affinity, absorbs vitalizing elements, the same as it did when on the animal. And the substance of the hair being animal as well as vegetable life, it is naturally more or less sensitive to the touch. For more than a quarter of a century the evolutionist has laid more or less stress upon this horse-hair snake phenomena; but the whole argument has but little weight from the evolutionist's standpoint, as there is no reproduction among these "snakes," without reproduction their whole faith is a delusion.—St. Louis Republic.

## Blood From a Tree.

Throckmorton county, Texas, possesses a peach tree which, when cut in any part, exudes a sap almost the exact color and consistency of fresh blood. Botanists have confessed themselves at a loss to account for the peculiarity, which they are unanimous, however, in ascribing to some coloring matter absorbed from the soil in which it grows and which is, in all probability, the correct way of accounting for it, as cuttings from the tree planted elsewhere invariably fail to develop the same peculiarity. The people at large, however, are disposed to look upon the tree as something uncanny, and as many as a dozen stories, all more or less blood-curdling, are poured into any visitor's ears concerning it. It is said that no negro will pass within half a mile of it at night for any sum that can be offered. The tree is a splendid specimen, and has obtained a greater size than is usual in its species. It belongs to J. R. Love, a farmer of the vicinity, who has been obliged to surround it with a high fence to protect it from injury at the hands of curiosity-seekers, who have hacked it for the sake of obtaining a sight of the sap.

## WHOLESALE SLAUGHTERERS.

**The Jordan Boys Vowed Death to Deserters and Kept Their Vow.**

Near New Holland, Ga., there is a little swamp near the road. At its edge stands a large white-oak tree. Years ago this spot was often pointed out as the scene of the murder of twelve men, and the place bore the reputation of being haunted. It was said the rattling of chains and groans and prayers for mercy could be distinctly heard by passerby. No one ever stopped to investigate, as we can testify from personal experience, says a writer in the New York Dispatch, having heard the groans some fourteen years ago, and having also done some of the most distinguished traveling in all our eventful career.

But to the story: Howard Thompson was a witness to the killing, which occurred in 1863, he being about 10 years old at the time. The killing was done by Bob and Ben Jordan of Pickens county, and the murdered men were deserters who had been arrested in Gilmer county.

While the Jordan boys were in the confederate army a crowd of deserters visited the house of their father, assaulted their sister and the wife of Bob Jordan, and carried their father, who was about 70 years old, through the mountains a distance of sixty miles, and subjected him to many shocking cruelties. Then the Jordan boys returned home and began their record of killing. Every man known to be a deserter or a skulker became a victim of their unerring rifles. Bob kept a list of the names and dates in a small book. He was pursued one day, and in crossing a river lost his book. It contained 125 names. After that no kept no record. This was before the killing near Gainesville.

Bob and Ben Jordan became recruiting officers and arrested twenty-six men in Gilmer county and started with them to the front. On the way two escaped and twenty-four were lodged in Gainesville jail. Next morning the Jordans picked out twelve whom they had the best reason to believe had been implicated in the outrages upon their family and chained them together and marched them to this white-oak tree on the New Holland road. They stood them up in a row and Bob Jordan marched slowly along the line with a large army pistol and shot them with his own hand one at a time. Some fell on their knees and prayed, while others looked their slayer straight in the face and died with an oath on their lips. Among the number was a fragile boy about 15 who was chained to a very large man.

The boy was shot first and the man supported him in a standing posture until he himself was shot, when they fell to the ground together.

Those twelve men were hastily buried in a trench, dug upon the spot, but after the war they were exhumed by the federal authorities and removed to the national cemetery at Chattanooga.

After the war Bob Jordan was shot to death in Florida by a weak, sickly young man upon whom he was imposing. Ben was stabbed to death in a barroom in Texas.

The spot where the killing occurred is now in cultivation, but the old tree still remains. The land is part of the tract which Tom Daniels bought about two years ago for \$1,800 and sold a few days ago for \$6,000.

## THE BIG'S ARCADIA.

**In Sicily, It Enjoys Great Social Distinction.**

A Sicilian pig has a good time of it, if one may judge of the condition of its life from what is said in a recent consular report on the agricultural condition of the Island of Sicily. The animal, says the report, enjoys "as much social distinction as in Ireland," sharing its master's